

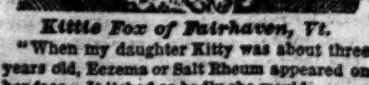
A JET LEFT TURNED ON AT THE DOOR.

FOR WHICH A GENTLEMAN SAT.

THIS INSTITUTION IS A GRAND SUCCESS

A BIG FIRE BREAKS OUT AT MID

AND PROSTRATES A NUMBER OF PEOPLE



Hewitt Supply Co. March 7, 1892.—I wish to thank my friends for their patronage extended to the Hewitt-Boylston Supply Co., and hope they will continue the same to the new firm. Yours respectfully, E. H. BOYLSTON.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1892.

Discriminating Against Atlanta.

A communication in this issue from Mr. E. L. Brown, president of the Southern Paint and Glass Company, shows very clearly that Atlanta is unfairly dealt with in the matter of freight rates.

Mr. Brown's figures make interesting reading. The railroads haul a carload of window glass from Muncie, Ind., a leading glass market, to Chattanooga, 446 miles, for 38 cents per 100 pounds, and charge 27 cents per 100 pounds for hauling it from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only 139 miles. It costs no more to haul it from Chattanooga to Macon, 241 miles, or to Augusta, 310 miles, or to Columbus, 270 miles. Birmingham is about 600 miles from Muncie, and gets a rate of 38 cents per hundred, while Atlanta pays 65 cents per hundred for a little less than that distance.

From Muncie to Houston, Tex., 55 cents per hundred is the carload rate. The rates given Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, Savannah and other competing cities are lower than the rate given Atlanta.

Now, this is the most flagrant discrimination, and it hurts Atlanta both as a jobbing and as a manufacturing center. Glass is only one item, but our numerous glass factories and drug houses make it a big one. A scrutiny of the freight rates, however, will show numerous other articles in which the same ruinous discrimination is the rule.

Mr. Brown is right when he says that our manufacturers need something besides lower taxes and water rates. They need a revision of freight rates. Our Chamber of Commerce should take hold of the evil and vigorously agitate a reform. Perhaps it would be well to follow the example of Memphis and appoint a freight committee to look after our transportation interests.

With united action our business men ought to be able to get justice from the state and the interstate commissions. But we need not expect to get rid of this injurious discrimination until our organized action shows the railroads that we are in deed earnest and determined to keep up the agitation until we win the fight.

It will be noted that Mr. J. K. Brunner follows Mr. Brown with a complaint of the freight rates on flour. Minneapolis sends flour all the way to Liverpool, 4,274 miles for only 60 cents per barrel, while it costs 85 cents to send it to Atlanta, only 1,204 miles!

But read Mr. Brunner's statement about the four rates from Minneapolis to other cities competing with Atlanta, and then you will realize the gravity of the situation.

The movement to remedy this evil is the most important that can be started for the advancement of our commercial and manufacturing interests, and no time should be lost in pushing it through.

It Will Remain an Issue.

The republican newspapers continue to hint—and to hope—that Mr. Harrison will dispose of the force bill issue in his letter of acceptance.

A republican candidate is equal to almost any emergency involving inconsistency or hypocrisy, but we do not see how Mr. Harrison can dispose of the force bill issue in his letter of acceptance without ignoring the republican platform and deranging the republican plan of campaign.

The issue is in the platform. It is writ large, so that all may read. It is a part of the republican purpose. As matters stand, it seems to be a necessary issue. In several of the northern and western states the negro voters hold the balance of power, and as these negro voters, whose support is absolutely essential to republican success, are not allowed to hold any office of trust or position, it would seem to be necessary to whom then up to some extent on the line of race prejudice. Nothing fits the case so well as the Johnny Davenport force bill, for which Mr. Harrison worked so hard in 1890.

The pressure of public sentiment may compel the president to make an effort to take the issue out of the campaign, but he will find himself powerless to do so. It is the only issue which really represents the sectionalism of the republican party, and it will remain an issue to the end.

Industrial Education.

Now, that Georgia has made a good beginning in the matter of industrial education for our boys and girls, the growing popularity of this policy in other states will encourage us to continue the good work.

The San Antonio Light says that the true education of the masses must take the direction of a manual training instead of what is called intellectual training. Under the old system the sons and daughters of the average citizen leave school with some knowledge of books, but they know nothing of handicraft, nothing of the domestic arts, without any trade that will enable them to earn a living.

If left to their own resources, what can they do? They can clerk in a store or in an office, but that is about all their education fits them for.

The industrial school is intended to complete the defective education of our youngsters. It destroys the too prevalent idea that manual labor is beneath the dignity of the young American, and it opens hundreds of self-supporting occupations to those who find it necessary to secure employment.

We must recognize the fact that our conditions are rapidly changing. As our cities grow older there is an increasing number of young people who practically inherit all the easy jobs. They succeed their fathers in the so-called genteel occupations, and the children of the poor, with few exceptions, must try manual labor. This being the case, it is infinitely better for a boy to start out as a skilled workman, and for a girl to know enough of some useful art to make her competent to fill a good position. We cannot all go into the professions, or into commerce, or into the light occupations. The demands of material progress call for millions of workers with a good industrial education, and in the long run they will earn more money and succeed better than the crowded professions and various departments of business. Our Texas contemporary gets it down about right when it says that every city of 10,000 population should have an industrial school as a part of its regular public school equipment.

Congressional Sobriety.

It is generally admitted that the morals and manners of our congressmen keep pace with those of the people.

Fifty years ago, when drinking was a common habit in every circle of society, our statesmen at Washington shared this vice with their constituents, and some of the most famous members of both houses were hurried by their excesses into untimely graves. But a change in public sentiment and in national habits has made itself felt in congress, and we doubt whether any secular body of representative citizens would show a larger proportion of temperate men and total abstainers.

It Strikes us that a new congressman—

a raw recruit in public life—utterly inexperienced and hampered by misinformation and narrow views, is not the man to assume the role of censor, and formulate a code for the government of his fellow members. And it seems to us that about the meanest thing he could do would be to rush into print with an exaggerated account of the personal habits of a few of his colleagues.

Yet, this is just what Tom Watson has done. Because two or three congressmen were once or twice under the influence of liquor, in his opinion, although other observers could not detect it, he has made it appear in his book that drunken members go reeling about the house; and has conveyed the impression that our federal law-makers are a boozey crowd.

Fortunately, the facts of the case have come out in an investigation by the proper committee, and Mr. Watson is left in a very unenviable position. After all, it is a matter resting entirely with the people. If the voters of a district prefer a very capable man who sometimes gets drunk to an incapable man who always keeps sober, it is their business; and not Mr. Watson's. The people have the right to send any eligible citizen to congress, and when his personal habits are denounced by a man from another district it is an insult not only to the member in question, but to the whole body of his constituents. Perhaps some districts would rather have representatives who sometimes drink too much than to have a cranky, ascetic agitator who never drinks at all. The people know what they are doing.

Human Nature's Bright Side.

During these steaming, blistering days there are thousands of big-hearted men and women in New York who have forgotten their own sufferings in their efforts to relieve their unfortunate neighbors.

The newspapers have called attention to the helpless babies in the crowded tenement houses, and excursions have been arranged for them down the bay, and out to sea, and to the Seaside Hospital for Babies. These privileges are absolutely free. A large corps of unpaid physicians spend their time among the poor. Busy men and women turn aside from their personal affairs, and give up their summer outings in order to remain in the city and devote their unselfish and untiring work to the alleviation of the suffering around them.

And the well-to-do classes are giving money without stint to purchase ice, medicine and pay for fresh air excursions for the exhausted victims of the heat.

The great metropolis has its bright side as well as its dark side. It is full of kind hearts, and when they are needed they always come to the front.

An Old-Fashioned Editor.

Editor Stone, of The New York Journal of Commerce, has been a power in the business world for half a century, and his great newspaper still has more influence than any other commercial organ.

But Editor Stone's old-fashioned notions are beginning to excite ridicule. He asserts that riding in trolley cars in Brooklyn will cause a large number of cases of palsy. He holds that the present extensive use of electricity causes cyclones. He denounces the trolley system as an assault upon the peace and safety of a city. One of his statements is that when a current gets loose from a trolley wire it cannot be traced, and may start out of an apparently innocent piece of iron in a distant quarter of the city, dealing death and destruction all around.

Naturally, such talk makes timid people uneasy, but it is said, on the other hand, that Editor Stone is growing old and childish, and that he is rather cranky.

A short time ago he withdrew from a Brooklyn club because it had introduced the electric light. It is all right. A few such men cannot check the march of progress. Our modern conveniences may kill a few people now and then, but we must have them.

How to Keep Cool.

A correspondent writes: "You advise people to keep cool. The advice is good, but what is your system for keeping cool?"

System? It is our system—our mortal

frame—that we desire to keep cool. To attack the heated system with another system, be it ever so philosophical, were to kindle the torrid fires anew, and add to the general humbug. The person who has a system for keeping cool merely increases his own discomfort and adds to the sorrows of the hour. There is nothing more exasperating than method.

We cannot keep cool by square and rule. In this matter eccentricity, which is another name for human instinct, goes a great way. An eccentric man will avoid iced drinks and leave fans for the use of fat women. He will persistently sit in the draft, and refuse to believe the message of the thermometer. He will refuse to worry. If the cow gets into the garden, or the dog chases the calf, or the big drake attacks a brood of ducklings with fatal results, well and good. The world is wide. The garden will grow again, the calf will recover, there are more ducklings where those came from.

It is all in the point of view—the frame of mind. The fussy person cannot keep cool even in hot weather, and in hot weather he fumes and frets until outraged nature drives him to bed and fastens him down with the fetters of sleep.

On the other hand, the contented man avoids even the necessity of keeping cool. He knows that, in the very nature of things, an effort to keep cool will make him hotter than the weather is, and so he goes about his business happy in the knowledge that everything is as it should be, and that fretting will only add a special misery to whatever is unpleasant.

We therefore renew our advice to our readers to keep cool—not by trying to keep cool—but by taking a large and complacent view of matters and things.

McKinley doesn't care to debate the tariff with McClure, a Republican modesty is continually cropping out in unexpected places.

What was constitutional for New Orleans could be constitutional for Chicago, particularly during a heated campaign.

Hang the thermometer in the well.

The Globe-Democrat alludes to "Hill's Mistake." There is one mistake Hill has never made, that of failing to beat the republican party out of its boots. The G.D. should keep its eye on Hill.

Concert hall singers are contributing new blood to the British nobility.

Mr. Samuel Goode has an admirable article in The Manufacturers' Record on "Atlanta's Advantages for Real Estate Investment."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. A. I. Woolley, a prominent citizen of Marion, Ala., has decided to abandon the KKK because it is undemocratic and menaces the safety of life and property. He says in his letter to The Marion Standard: "Brother farmers, stop and let us reason together. Let us all see what we have accomplished. We have killed that great enemy, the bagging trust, and accounted for the loss of the state of the democratic party. All of the county officers are the men of our choice. The state of the democratic party of the lower house of the legislature are the men of our own selection. Our congressmen follow the lead of the people, and are our choice. Now, if these servants of the people will not do their duty, it is not our fault. But if these men of our own choice do not suit us, where can we hope to get men who will? Let's give them a chance, and if they are unfaithful, our own people will replace them with others. We will divide and run off after strange gods. We will only strengthen the enemies of our cause. 'United, we stand; divided, we fall.' Remember the days of 1860. The split in the democratic ranks was the first signal of the bloody war that history ever recorded. Many of the old soldiers in that bloody struggle have passed away, but the memory of that war, and well do we remember the horrors of that warfare, as well as the days of reconstruction that followed, when strange men and legends got full possession of our state government, and oppressed us by creating a state debt of \$100,000,000. This is only a faint sketch of what hung over us from 1860 to 1875, when Governor Houston took the reins of government, and we have decided to vote for T. G. Jones and good government. Let us stand together, and put down every attempt to bring the state back to the scenes of reconstruction days."

It is rumored that there is another revolution brewing in Cuba. The numerous Cuban exiles in these islands are very active, and are supposed to be getting ready to aid the uprising. According to The New York Sun, one of these clubs is in Atlanta.

"Christ and Our Country," by Rev. J. B. Robbins, A.M., of the north Georgia conference. This interesting volume still finds a ready sale in all parts of the union. It is principally designed as an antidote to the pestilence of the present day, and is a beautiful and timely work. It is a book that should be read by every man, woman and child. It is a book that should be read by every man, woman and child. It is a book that should be read by every man, woman and child.

HOT FROM GEORGIA.

Just think of it! O what would you think of a trip to the pole on a locomotive, where the billows roll to an ice-berged sky?

With a captain cold from his head to his feet And sailors of snow and ice; With a daily desert of frost and sleet—Now, wouldn't that trip be nice?

Lots Like Him.

Voter—You remember that I voted for you in the last election? Officer—What do you want?

Voter—Only half your salary and a liberal support during the rest of my life!

The Magazine Post.

He gets an order in July For Christmas poems; then He rushes from the blazing sky—The wreath of death of men.

But genius never faints or falls; He, with brave heart and bold, In a refrigerator crawls And writes these freezing cold.

The Boston Tribune has a leading editorial on "Red Bugs." Editor Cooper notes, in three-quarters of a column, that they "get there just the same."

A Great Scheme.

"Colonel, the hot weather has killed and barbed every cow on the plantation. 'Good' now down up the neighbors, let 'em pitch in, and I'll run the legislature."

An editor who was given \$50 and ten days to leave the town, says this is another proof that there is money in the newspaper business.

Mr. W. B. Seabrook, of The Edinburg Chronicle, writes some very good verses.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The question whom the Chatham county delegates to the legislative convention will favor for senator is still unsettled. The Savannah News says that the friends of Major Ryan are urging his name for the nomination, and it is not unlikely that it will be presented. There is an interesting rumor to the effect that several of the Chatham delegation have pledged themselves already to

Colonel Wright, of Edinburg. What assurances they have from Colonel Wright as a reason for pledging him their support is not known. In the meantime, Mr. Tison seems to be looming up into a formidable candidate.

The News says of him: "The members of the cotton exchange, of which he is a member, are said to be for him to a man and will use their influence to secure his nomination. Mr. Tison is one of the best and most favorably known of Savannah's young business men. He is a native of Edinburg county, and it is thought that this fact will prove of advantage to him in the contest. In his business he has for several years had large dealings with the people throughout the district, and there is no doubt that his nomination would be favorably received. There is no doubt that he would make a most acceptable candidate. With Chatham's support he would have little opposition at the convention. With no other declared candidate from Chatham Mr. Tison seems to have a good showing."

"Uncle" Billy Bowers, editor of The American Union, seizes upon the third party as a good omen for the republicans of Georgia. Just so.

"Under the circumstances, it does seem that the poor republicans of Georgia, who have been on the backlogs for a number of years in the state, ought to rise up in the dignity of their strength and assert their claims. In view of the fact that Georgia probably has the strongest party ticket, and a prohibition ticket, it is evident that if the republicans could control the state, they would have a very good chance of electing a number of republicans in Georgia. It is beyond doubt, more flattering than it has been for years past."

The strength of the third party in Jackson is shown by the vote on the Pickett-Winn contest. According to the secretary of the county, only 207 votes were cast. The Jackson Herald, commenting on this showing, says:

"No excuse why every third party man in the state should not have been here. We will not say they were all here, however. Say they were twice as many as voted, then. Say they were still some of the best men in the state, they only have 801. Say they have four times as many, there will only be 3,204. Say they have eight times as many, there will only be 6,408. Say they have sixteen times as many, there will only be 12,816. Say they have thirty-two times as many, there will only be 25,632. Say they have sixty-four times as many, there will only be 51,264. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight times as many, there will only be 102,528. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six times as many, there will only be 205,056. Say they have five hundred and twelve times as many, there will only be 410,112. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four times as many, there will only be 820,224. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight times as many, there will only be 1,640,448. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six times as many, there will only be 3,280,896. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two times as many, there will only be 6,561,792. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four times as many, there will only be 13,123,584. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight times as many, there will only be 26,247,168. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 52,494,336. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 104,988,672. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 209,977,344. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 419,954,688. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 839,909,376. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,679,818,752. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 3,359,637,504. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 6,719,275,008. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 13,438,550,016. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 26,877,100,032. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 53,754,200,064. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 107,508,400,128. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 215,016,800,256. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 430,033,600,512. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 860,067,200,1024. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,720,134,400,2048. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 3,440,268,800,4096. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 6,880,537,600,8192. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 13,761,075,200,16384. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 27,522,150,400,32768. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 55,044,300,800,65536. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 110,088,601,600,131072. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 220,177,203,200,262144. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 440,354,406,400,524288. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two times as many, there will only be 880,708,812,800,1048576. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,761,417,625,600,2097152. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 3,522,835,251,200,4194304. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 7,045,670,502,400,8388608. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 14,091,341,004,800,16777216. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 28,182,682,009,600,33554432. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 56,365,364,019,200,67108864. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 112,730,728,038,400,134217312. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 225,461,456,076,800,268434624. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 450,922,912,153,600,536869248. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 901,845,824,307,200,1073738496. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,803,691,648,614,400,2147476992. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 3,607,383,297,228,800,4294953984. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 7,214,766,594,457,600,8589907968. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 14,429,533,188,915,200,17179815936. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 28,859,066,377,830,400,34359631872. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 57,718,132,755,660,800,68719263744. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 115,436,265,511,321,600,137438527488. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 230,872,531,022,643,200,274877054976. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 461,745,062,045,286,400,549754109952. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 923,490,124,090,572,800,1099508219904. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,846,980,248,181,145,600,2199016439808. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 3,693,960,496,362,291,200,4398032879616. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 7,387,920,992,724,582,400,8796065759232. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 14,775,841,985,449,164,800,17592131518464. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 29,551,683,970,898,329,600,35184263036928. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 59,103,367,941,796,659,200,70368526073856. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 118,206,735,883,593,318,400,140737052147712. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 236,413,471,767,186,636,800,281474104295424. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 472,826,943,534,373,273,600,562948208590848. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 945,653,887,068,746,547,200,1125896417181696. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,891,307,774,137,493,094,400,2251792834363392. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 3,782,615,548,274,986,188,800,4503585668726784. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 7,565,231,096,549,972,377,600,9007171337453568. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 15,130,462,193,099,944,755,200,18014342674907136. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 30,260,924,386,199,889,510,400,36028685349814272. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 60,521,848,772,399,779,020,800,72057370699628544. Say they have one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 121,043,697,544,799,558,041,600,144114741399257088. Say they have two hundred and fifty-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 242,087,395,089,599,116,082,400,288229482798514176. Say they have five hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 484,174,790,179,198,232,164,576,576458965597028352. Say they have one thousand and twenty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 968,349,580,358,396,464,328,115,1152917931194056704. Say they have two thousand and forty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 1,936,699,160,716,792,928,656,230,2303835862388113408. Say they have four thousand and ninety-six thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 3,873,398,321,433,585,856,130,460,4607671724776226816. Say they have eight thousand and ninety-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 7,746,796,642,867,171,712,260,920,9215343449552453632. Say they have sixteen thousand and eighty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 15,493,593,285,734,343,424,521,841,842868689910490726656. Say they have thirty-two thousand and sixty-eight thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 30,987,186,571,468,686,848,1043,683,68573737982081733312. Say they have sixty-four thousand and thirty-two thousand and thirty-two thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four thousand and sixty-four times as many, there will only be 61,974,373,142,937,373,6

